**Road to Revolution Summative - Multiple Choice - 40 points**. (1pt each correct answer)

*Please take your time to read all questions and answers carefully. Pace yourself so that you can complete the test during the class period provided****.***

**1. What started the French and Indian War? H-D2f**

A) Native Americans attacked British colonies.

B) French settlers pushed into lands claimed by the British.

C) French settlers threatened to seize Native American lands.

D) British settlers pushed west into French and Native American lands in the Ohio Valley.

**2. Why did the Colonial assemblies reject the Albany Plan of Union, that was proposed largely by Ben Franklin, for the purpose of helping the colonies defend themselves against threats from the Spanish, French, and Natives? H-D2e**

A) They wanted the Iroquois to agree to the plan first.

B) They feared that Benjamin Franklin wanted to rule the colonies.

C) The colonists believed that their disagreements with France would pass.

D) They wanted to control their own taxes and armies and weren’t all facing the same danger.

**3. According to the Terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763, which ended the French and Indian War, what was France allowed to keep? H-D2f**

A) Two islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and their islands in the Caribbean

B) The Province of Québec and the St. Lawrence River

C) Lands west of the Mississippi River and Florida

D) West of the Mississippi and New Orleans

**Answer question 4 based on the following Political Cartoon that was published in Ben Franklin’s newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, just prior to the Albany Congress.**



**4. What do the different segments of the snake represent in the political cartoon? SM-B**

1. The segments represent the order in which the Native Americans joined the British in the French and

Indian War.

B) The segments represent the colonies, with each segment representing a particular colony or region.

C) The order by which the colonies would be taken over by the French from left to right.

D) The order of importance of the colonies from head to tail.

**5. After the French and Indian War ended in a British victory in 1763, and the frontier was opened to American settlers, what was the response of the Native Americans in the Ohio Valley who had been allies with the French along with some who had been allies with the British? PS-B3**

A) Native Americans joined the Colonists in their fight against the British

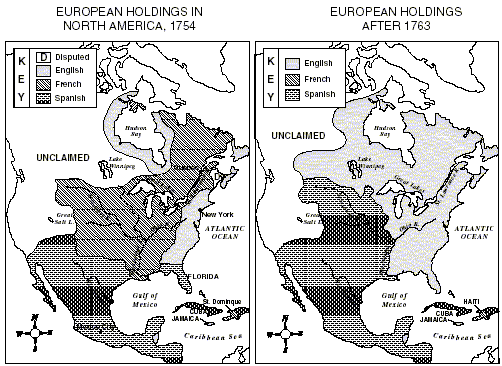
B) Negotiation of a separate peace treaty with the British

C) The Native Americans learned to respect the British

D) Renewed Warfare through Pontiac’s Rebellion

**6. Based on the 2 maps, which country had the smallest land claims prior to the French and Indian War?**

**GE-B1**



A) Disputed

B) Spanish

C) English

D) French

**Use the following map to answer question 7.**

**7. What was the purpose of the event that is represented on the map by the heavy black line? H-E3a**

A) to please French fur traders

B to protect Native American lands

C) to increase British power in the

colonies

D) to collect fines from settlers who

who crossed the line.

**8. What reason did Parliament give for raising taxes in the colonies after 1763? H-E3a**

A) Colonists were ignoring the Proclamation Line.

B) Colonists should be punished for protesting against taxes.

C) Colonists did not live in England but did enjoy English rights.

D) Colonists should help pay for the costs of the French and Indian War.

**9. Which of the following was the first act passed by Parliament that directly taxed colonists in an attempt to pay off the debt from the French and Indian war along with paying the costs of keeping British troops stationed in the 13 colonies?** *(H E3a)*

A) Tea Act

B) Stamp Act

C) Townshend Act

D) Proclamation Act

**10. The colonists argued that laws such as the Stamp Act of 1765 and other acts of Parliament involving taxation were:** *(G A1)*

A) fair and reasonable because of their low cost

B) in keeping with their rights as English subjects

C) justified to help pay English debts from the French and Indian War

D) unlawful and illegal because the colonists were not able to vote for representatives to Parliament

**11. What was the name of the meeting in Philadelphia in 1765 attended by delegates from 9 of the colonies that drew up official petitions in peaceful protest of the British tax acts that were sent to the King and Parliament?** *(RR A1a)*

A) Albany Congress

B) House of Burgesses

C) Stamp Act Congress

D) First Continental Congress

**12. What role did the Sons and Daughters of Liberty play in the fight for liberty in the colonies? RR-A1a**

A) They voted to ban all trade with Britain until the Intolerable Acts were repealed.

B) They staged both peaceful and violent protests against Parliament’s laws.

C) They aided the British in enforcing Parliament’s laws over the colonies.

D) They were trained to act at a minute’s warning to protect the colonies.

**13. What form of peaceful protest involves refusing to buy certain goods or to participate in certain events or organizations and had the greatest impact on England by hurting its trade? H-E3b**

A) Petitioning the Government

B) Tarring and Feathering

C) Hanging in Effigy

D) Boycotting

**14. Under what condition were colonists willing to pay taxes to Britain? RR-B4c**

A) if permission was granted from Parliment to set up an independent government in the colonies

B) the colonies agreed to unite under a general government

C) under no condition were they willing to pay taxes

D) have representation in Parliament

**15. What event caused the colonists to boycott glass, paper, lead and tea? H-E3a**

A) The Townshend Act

B) The Quartering Act

C) The Stamp Act

D) The Sugar Act

**16. What authority gave British Royal officials the right to search private property for smuggled goods that colonists considered a violation of their rights?RR-B4c**

A) Charter

B) Petitions

C) Commissions

D) Writs of Assistance

**17. What form of violent and destructive protest is shown in the following Loyalist cartoon about the unlawful actions of Boston patriots in 1773? SM-B**



A) Tarring and Feathering

B) Boycotting

C) Petitioning

D) Smuggling

**18.** **What term is given to describe the housing and feeding of troops in one’s own home as was repeatedly required by the British for their troops in Boston? RR-B4c**

A) Assimilating

B) Quartering

C) Mustering

D) Hosting

**19. What was the difference between Loyalists and Patriots? PS-C6**

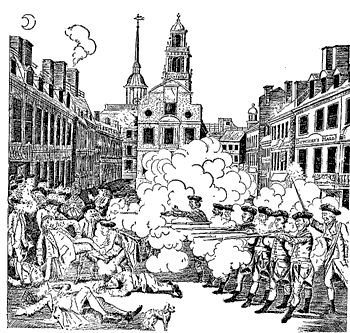
A) Patriots wanted to negotiate with Britain, while Loyalists did not.

B) Patriots accepted British rule, while Loyalists wanted independence.

C) Loyalists accepted British rule, while Patriots wanted independence.

D) Loyalists wanted to return to Britain, while Patriots wanted to negotiate.

**20. Whose point of view is most likely shown in the following engraving of the Boston Massacre that was published by Paul Revere? SM-A1**



A) Patriot

B) Loyalist

C) Neutral Colonist

D) British Parliment

**21. Why did patriot John Adams act as defense attorney for the nine British Soldiers accused of murder in the Boston Massacre of 1770? GV-B6c**

A) He thought the soldiers had done the right thing.

B) He wanted to support British rule over the colonies.

C) He believed everyone deserved a lawyer and a fair trial.

D) He wanted Parliament to give up authority over the case.

**22. A student wants to write a historical narrative about the main events of the Boston Massacre. Which resource would be a primary source for the student? SM-C2**

A) a biography about the massacre

B) the movie we watched in our classroom of The Boston Massacre

C) the actual account as reported and published in The Boston Gazette

D) an article published by a historical researcher in the British History magazine.

**23. What was the name given to the groups of patriot leaders that organized in the different colonies after the Boston Massacre who kept in touch through letter writing to keep all the colonies informed of British actions in Massachusetts and to coordinate 13 colonies wide efforts to resist British taxes and officials. (RRA1a)**

A) Tories

B) Colonial Underground

C) Sons and Daughters of Liberty

D) Committees of Correspondence

**24.** **What was the name of the economic policy followed by England that saw colonies as being kept for the purpose of benefitting the mother country as a source of raw materials and as a market for manufactured goods?**

A) Capitalism

B) Free Trade

C) Mercantilism

D) Command Economy

**25. Which Tax Act was meant to save the East India Tea Company from bankruptcy and guarantee it a monopoly on the American Market?** *(E B2)*

A) Tea Act

B) Coercive Acts

C) Navigation Act

D) Townshend Acts

**26. Which protest in 1773 led by the Sons of Liberty were disguised as Mohawk Indians, was meant to enforce a boycott of British Goods and force a conflict after negotiations failed over unloading a number of cargo ships?**  *(H E3b)*

A) Boston Massacre

B) Ropewalk Fights

C) Boston Tea Party

D) Olive Branch Petition

**27. What is the term used to describe when people protest a law that they consider to be unjust by deliberately breaking the law and when they are also willing to accept the consequences under the law?**

*(RR A1a)*

A) Riot Act

B) Hooliganism

C) Civil Disobedience

D) Initiative and Referendum

**28. Which of the following was NOT one of the ways that Britain punished Massachusetts as a result of the Boston Tea Party through the “Intolerable Acts”?** *(H E3b)*

A) Parliament passed the Tea Act

B) British soldiers were housed in colonists’ homes

C) Parliament shut down the port of Boston, stopping all exports and imports

D) British officials could no longer be tried in Massachusetts if accused of wrong-doing

**29. Which of the following acts of Parliament was meant to keep the French Canadians loyal to England by setting up a government, guaranteeing their right to speak French, allowing complete religious freedom, and to continue following their own code of laws?** *(Hst E3b)*

A) Tea Act

B) Québec Act

C) Declaratory Act

D) Port of Boston Act

**30. What was the purpose of forming the First Continental Congress?**

A) to organize a response from the 13 Colonies to the Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)

B) to write a letter to King George III declaring their independence from Britain

C) to gather their troops and declare war upon the British

D) to create the colonies first democratic assembly

**31. What was a key recommendation of the First Continental Congress that met to unify the colonies in aiding Boston and Massachusetts in response to the Intolerable Acts?**

*(RR A1a)*

A) Each Colony should raise and train a militia for self defense

B) Each Colony should boycott imported English goods until the Acts were repealed

C) Each Colony should refuse to export goods to England until the Acts were repealed

D) All of the above

**32. Where in the Colonies did the First Continental Congress meet?**

*(GE C2)*

A) Philadelphia

B) Williamsburg

C) New York

D) Boston

**33. Why did fighting break out at Lexington and Concord in April 1775?** *(H E3b)*

A) Minutemen attacked a British fort

B) Colonists refused to let British troops stay in their homes.

C) British troops tried to seize colonists’ arms and ammunition.

D) British troops tried to break up a meeting in the Old North Church.

*All of the following questions will be based on the document that precedes them. Be sure to refer to the document closely in making your answer choices.*

*Please fill in the circle of the best answer to each of the following questions on the appropriate line on your answer sheet. Be sure to read each question and all answer choices carefully before making your final decision.*

**Questions 34, 35, and 36 are based on the following passage from George Hewes, who participated in the events described on December 16th, 1773**

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***“We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard… and we immediately proceeded to execute his orders, first cutting and splitting the chests with our tomahawks… In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had thus broken and thrown overboard every tea chest to be found on the ship… We were surrounded by British armed ships, but no attempt was made to resist us.”***

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**34. What event is being described in this passage?** *(SM A1)*

A) The Boston Massacre

B) The Boston Tea Party

C) The French and Indian War

D) The First Continental Congress

**35. This description is written from whose point of view or perspective?** *(SM A1)*

A) British Sailor

B) Boston Patriot

C) Boston Loyalist

D) Native American

**36. What type of passage was the quote from George Hewes?** *(SM A1)*

A) primary source written by an eyewitness to an event.

B) secondary source written by a historian about an event

C) piece of fiction written about an event that never happened

D) propaganda piece written to sway the reader’s emotions about an event.

**Questions 37 and 38 are based on the following graph of Colonial Imports from England between 1764 and 1776.**

**37. What year saw the highest level of imports from England by the 13 Colonies?** *(E B2)*

A) 1764

B) 1768

C) 1771

D) 1774

**38. What event caused the greatest drop in trade between England and the 13 Colonies?** *(E B2)*

A) The Stamp Act

B) Boston Massacre

C) Boston Tea Party

D) The Intolerable Acts

**Question 39 is based on the following stanzas from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow’s poem, “The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere”**

Listen my children and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,--  
One if by land, and two if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

**39. What was Paul Revere’s mission as described above?** *(SM A1)*

A) To hang a lantern signal in the North Church Tower for the countryside to see.

B) To warn the minutemen on the mainland that the British were coming.

C) To tell the story of that famous day and year to children.

D) To organize the Sons of Liberty in Boston.

***Question 40 is based on the following quote from Patrick Henry***

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**“… The war is inevitable- and let it come! I repeat, sir, let it come… The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of liberty and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.”**

**-From a speech by Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775**

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**40. When Henry says, “…let it come! I repeat sir, let it come,” to what is he referring?** *(SM A1)*

A) the French and Indian War

B) the Boston Massacre

C) war with Britain

D) war with Spain